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CHAS. WOODRUFF, EDITOR AND PROPIETOR.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In commencing the labors which devolve upon the Legislature at its present annual session, the num-ber and magnitude of the subjects which will require consideration, cannot escape notice. The early leg-islation of the State established a policy for the management of public affairs, intended to secure the public interests and the rights of citizens, to unfold its resources, and to aid its progress from the fee-bleness of a new republic to the full development and strength of maturity. The operation of the State government, and the laws which have been adopted to secure the various interests of the body politic, toil of the husbandman. In the science of government also, under the pecularities of the organization

the states of the American Union, every year has brought its lessons of experience and wisdom. In this state of constant progression, periods will occur in which the principal subjects of public interest and state policy must be presented for legislative action; and upon the Legislature now assembled devolves the duty of passing upon many important and difficult questions, to which this progression and ex-

perience have given rise.

Your own sense of the importance to the public of your action, render it unnecessary for me to invoke your careful attention to the duties which will devolve upon both branches of the Legislature.

Apportionment of Representatives.

In the performance of the task imposed upon the Executive at the opening of the annual session of the Legislature, I shall respectfully call your atten-tion to the condition of the affairs of the State, and to some of the matters obviously requiring legislative consideration. The third section of article four of the constitution requires that an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state should be taken in eighteen hundred and forty five, preparatory to a new appoint-ment of Senators and Representatives. An act of the Legislature, passed at the last session, directed the taking of the census in accordance with this constitutional provision, and the returns of the marshals pinted in the several counties have been made, appointed in the several counties have been made, and will be laid before you. By these returns it ap-pears that the whole number of inhabitants in the state is three hundred and four thousand three hundred and n, showing an increase in population since eighteen hundred and forty of ninety-two thousand and forty-three. It will be the duty of the Legislature, taking the returns as a basis, to apportion anew the Representatives and Senators among the several counties and districts according to the number of that a full and fair trial of such code when once awhite inhabitants. In forming the Senatorial Districts the same articles of the constitution provides that there shall not be more than eight, nor less than four the provisions of our statutes, are the best security districts, to be composed of contiguous territory, so for individual rights. that each district shall elect an equal number of Sen-ators annually, as near as many be. The best interelection of Senators may be avoided, and a more perfeet representation of the interests and wishes of the

Time of Holding Election's

endment to the constitutional provision in regard to the time of holding general elections, having been approved by two successive Legislatures, and submitted to the people of the state at the gen-eral election in 1844,was found to have been approved em. This provision, thus adopted, fixes the Tuesday on November in stead of the first Monday of that month, and the day following. Although this amendment was declared by joint convention of both branches of the Legislature on the seventh of January, 1845, to have been duly adopted, yet no cording amendment to the election laws of the been made. Many of the provisions of the present. Statutes on this subject are totally inap-plicable to the provisions of the constitution as amen-ded, and should be repealed, while other provisions ded, and should be repealed, while other provisions will it is believed, be found necessary in order to securte he full and convenient exercise of the elective franchise under the amendment.

Decisions in Chancery and Supreme Court.

The office of Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery, was created by statute soon after the adoption of our State constitu tion. Many circumstances have combined however to prevent the publication of the decisions of these nals of justice, at as early a day as the public interest demanded. The death of the individual who held the first appointment as reporter.

And the resignation of his successor, on his ap ointment to another important office have contributed fo this delay. Two volumes of the decisions of the Court of Chancer, have however been bublished. The present reporter has now in press a volume of cisions of the Supreme Court, which it is expected, will during the present winter, be completed and submitted to the public. This volume however will contain but a portion of the decisions of that tri-bunal, and brobably two more volumes may be required for the reports of cases already determined.— The importance of the publication of these judicial decisions, giving as they do, a construction to many of our statutes, and declaring the laws on many vex-ed and important questions which have been ably discounsel and fully-considered by the Court ever estimated. The public interests clearly demand that these publications be continued, at the shorest convenient intervals, and it is understood to be the design of the reporter to present to the public within the present year, and reports of all the public within the present year, and reports of all the cases of heoritance which have been judicially determined in these two Courts.

Agreeably to the requirements of "an act to provide for consolidating and revising the general laws of the State of Michigan approved March second, eighteen hundred and forty-foar, a Commissioner was appointed for that purpose soon after the passage of the law. His revision will be presented to you are nearly day. Your action on this report will be among

the whole subject of statutory law is open for your revision. That the general operation of the statute laws of Michigan thus far, has been favourable to the welfare of the citizens and the body politic, is too well attested by the universal safety and pros-perity of the country to admit of a doubt. Deficits and incongruities have however been observed in them and experience has doubtless suggested many salutary reforms which may judiciously be engrafted upon them. With the work of the reviser, carefully prepared, before you, the duty of passing upon the revision is committed to your hands. The great object of government and of law is to secure the rights and happiness of individuals, and to do this in the most simple, direct and economical manner possible.

For this purpose the subject of the expenses of government and of the administration of the laws will demand careful attention. It may well be questioned whether the machinery of township, county and state administration, may not in some respects be simplified and some of the office abolished without detrin ent to the public interest. I recommend also a careful examination of the laws relative to the ap-pointment of officers, with a view to committing to have been watched with anxious solicitude by the people themselves, the choice of a large number people. Under the kind care of a wise Providence of the public servants. A proper graduation of the these interests have been constantly expanding and salaries of officers should also be secured, so as to ahave been watched with anxious solicitude by the people. Under the kind care of a wise Providence of these interests have been constantly expanding and increasing in importance. Immigration has rapidly swelled our population—the forest has been subdued and cultivated fields have taken its place—flourishing villages have been built—capital and enterprise have found profitable employment in the navigation of our inland seas—industry has opened the workshop of the mechanic—and abundant harvests have rewarded the mechanic—and abundant harvests have rewarded the same time to bestow a reward sufficient services of the best and ablest men. In revising the laws relative to the Judiciary, and the proceedings in Courts of Justice, especial care should be had to establish a system simple and efficient units overations. system simple and efficient in its operations, economical to the public, and such as shall best secure the rights of parties litigant. I would also respectfully recommend to your consideration, the propriety of dispensing with the trial by jury in all cases, unless one of the parties shall signify his desire to have a jury called in the case, and a modification of the rules of evidence, requiring the Court to hear and determine the question of alleged interest in a witness whose testimony is offered for the jury, and to exclude him if such interest be established. These and many other matters which will readily suggest themselves, are well worthy the consideration of the Legislature in adopting a revision of the laws. Crude and ill digested innovations endangering the public interests should be rejected, while at the same time a due regard to the general welfare requires the adoption of all such provisions as manifestly tend to advance the public good, and secure the efficient administration of justice.

The present statutes being familiar to our citizens and many of them having received a judicial construction, it would be sound policy to retain, without alteration, such portions of them as are free from objection. Excessive legislation, and constant change in the statutes have given rise to many inconvenien ces which have often been atributed to other causes. It is to be hoped that the revision of the laws may be of such a chraacter as to secure a favorable reception from the people, and also to prevent in future those frequent and unnecessary alterations under which the public interest always suffers. It cannot be expec-ted, however, that any general revision can be adopted and go into operation, although beneficial in all its provisions, without occasioning some inconven-ience. Time will be requisite for the community to become familiar with its requirements and its remedies, and to conform themselves and their business

Of Banking Institutions.

eleven bank charters granted by the territorial government, and seven under enactments of the state legislatures. There were also established under the provisions of an act to regulate banking associations approved March 15th, 1837, and usually donomina-ted "general banking law," forty-nine associations.— By an act of the Legislature, approved February 16th, 1842, the corporate rights and privileges of fortyseven of these banking associations were expressl annulled, and provision was made for closing up their affairs. By another act of the same date, the acts incorporating all the chartered banks then in operation, excepting the Bank of St. Clair, the Bank of River Raisin, and the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Michigan, were expressly and by name repealed reserving, however, to five of them the right to re tain their corporate powers upon certain specific terms The Oakland County Bank has availed itself of this right, and is now in operation. Of that banks above named, which were not embraced in the repealing act before mentioned, the Bank of St. Clair has ceased to do business. The Michigan State Bank and the Bank of Michigan, it is understood, still claim a corporate existence, nothwithstanding the repeal of their charters, by the act above referred to. The report of the Attorney General, upon whom are now devolved the duties formerly pertaining to the office of Bank Commissioner, will be laid before you, and will exhibit the situation of the banks, five in number, now doing or claiming to do a banking business, in the state.

The power of the Legislature to repal the general banking law, or to annul the corporate existence of any associations organized under it, has not been questioned. This right is expressly reserved by the erms of the act. The power to terminate the existance of a corporation, deriving its powers, from a special charter, by a repeal of the act of incorporation where no such power is expressly reserved presents a different question. Under the weight of numerous judicial authorities in the Federal and State Courts, of the State has held that the act above named purporting to repeal charters of the bank enumerated therein, is unconstitutional, and therefore void. proper method of accomplishing the same objects, where corporations have violated their charters, is by a judgement in a court of law, or decree in chancery. The power of the Legislature to simplify the procee dings in cases of alleged violation cannot be de and I respectfully recommend to your careful revis-ion the law upon this subject. Special privileges, or exemptions from liability granted by a charter to an association of individuals, which as mere individual citizens, the same persons would not possess, should be held under the strict terms of their grant. Any violation of its provisions, or manifest perversion of

ly day. Your action on this report will be always the most arduous duties of the present session. It involves a review of all the legislation on the numerical contents of the session of these cases of the power of the session of these cases of the power of the session of these cases of the session of the session of these cases of the session of the on our statute books, many other charters granted for various purposes; in some of which forfeiture of the

My own clear conviction of the inexpediency of almy own clear conviction of the inexpeniency of allowing charters for whatever purpose granted, to continue in force for years after the object of the object of the association is abandoned by those who obtain them or a forfeiture has been incurred, induce me to press this matter upon your serious attention. We have already too often witnessed the resuscitation of corporations, which had long cossed to do business, and yet have been revived greatly to the public detriment. Up-on no subject has public opinion been more progressive than upon that of corporate powers and privileges .failure of such corporation to meet its pecumary liabilities, and every instance in which powers thus granted have infringed upon individual rights has taughtlus a les son of caution. The sad experience of the last twenty years has surprised the most ardent advocates of such institutions, and given the American people a knowledg upon the subject which has wrought a wonderful change in public sentiment. He would little deserve the name of a patriot, who having the public interest committed to his charge should fail to profit by the light thus shed upon his path, The various suieguards once deemed ample to secure the people from loss, have proved to be totally insufficient for that purpose. Check after check has been tried, and still new limitations and rest rictions are found necessary. It is then obviously important to leave upon the saute book, no obsolete grant of special privileges, which may be assumed by individ-

nity.

The experience of Michigan has been such in refer. ence to banking incorporations as to render it doubtful at least, whether the public good can be subserved by enactments to create a paper substitute for a gold and silver currency, or to the banking business the privile, ges of a special charter. The ruinous evils produced by an juffated and changeable currency are undeniable. Of the sixty-seven banks and banking associations in operation since our State organization, with but a single exception, none have continued in constant operaion and with untarnished credit. Most of them have secome bankrupt; their assets have passed to the hands of receivers, their chartered rights have become feited, and their paper to a vast amount has proved val-ueless in the hands of our citizens. These circum. stances, still fresh in our memory, afford little induce-ment again to embark in the hazardous experiment.-They should at least admonish us to peculiar caution in listening to any application having for its object the granting of such privileges.

In connection with this subject, I would also call your attention to the fact that under the present law any individual creditors or stockholder, may file a bill in Chancery against a corporation for a violation of its charter with a view to obtain a decree of forfeiture .-These proceedings by individuals are usually instituted for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for some prithe purpose of obtaining satisfaction for some private claim, and may be discontinued at the pleasure of the complainant. I would respectfully suggest that such proceedings, having for their object a decree of forfeiture, should be commenced at the suit of the Atty General only; or at least, when commenced by a private individual, that notice should be given to that officer, and a discontinuance should not be had without his

been discharged; four, escaped and one deceased.-The whole number of prisoners at present is one hundred and nineteen. There has been drawn from the treasury during the year, for the support of convicts, and for the salaries of the officers, the sum of Whole number of acres of school lands in the state. thirteen thousand one hundred and thirty-three dol-lars and twenty-one cents. There have also been fixed by law would be \$5,700,000, yielding an annuexpended for the same purpose, sums received al interest at 7 per cent of \$390,000. A sale of all from contractors and others for the convict labor, as reported by the agent, amounting to six thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy cents—Total expendituers, twenty thousand and fifty-five dollars and ninety cents. The receipts from this actualy realized is now very considerable; and must is thus shown to be eight thousand, seven hundred and seven dollars and eighty four-cents. The prison wall has been completed within the past year and the basement story of the centre building of the main prison has been erected according to the plan heretofore adopted. It is expected that this building will be nearly completed during the present year and that little further expenditure on the prison buildings will be required for several years.

Of the Militia.

The annual reports of the Adjutant General and Quarter master General, are herewith transmitted,e total number of men enrolled in the Militia of Michigan, including, officers, privates and musicians, is sixty thousand nine hundred and five. The quotaof arms apportioned to the State for the past year, by the past year, by the Federal Government, amounting in value to seven thous and nine hundred and six dollars, has been received. The apportionments of former years from the same source to the amount of thirty thousand dollars in value have been distributed according to law, among the volunteer companies of the State. Some further provisions for the safe keeping and preservation of the arms furnished by the United States, and for the return of those al-

early distributed, may be found necessary.

The enactments now in providing for the organization and discipline of the be so. The provision which requires of the rank and file of the Militia the duties of general muster and trainings, while imposing a heavy tax is believed to lead to the acquisition of little or no military skill .-Many of the States have already abolished the sys-

The principle objects to be obtained by legislation on this subject appears to me to be first, to secure the enrolment of every person inthe State liable to do military duty; secondly, to impose the least pos-sibly duty in time of peace on the persons enrolled; thirdly, to provide a system by which they may be armed and equipped and called out for discipline or service in case of necessity; and fourthly, to encourage by liberal and judicious provisions of law, the organization and discipline of volunteer companies. y a system embracing these simple objects, it is be lieved an efficient organization may be established, one which shall be in strict accordance with our peaceful habits, and at the same time securing the patriotic services of the citizen soldiery of the State if unfortunately any emergency shall demand them.

Of the Public Lands.

The annual report of the commissioner of the State Land office will be laid before you by that officer .-The lands belonging to the State, and those under its control as a trust fund, consist of the Primary School lands, the University lands, State building lands,, Internal improvement lands, and asset lands. All these lands excepting the last mentioned were bestowed by the United State Government for the purposes indicated by their several designations.—
The asset lanns are such as have been received in payment by the State from sundry debtors. The total amount received for land of all these descriptions sold

of private rights, or the breach of obligations; indeed the whole subject of statutory law is open for your to obtain a judical forfeiture would secure their speedy. The unsold lands of this class are scattered through the proceedings.

The unsold lands of this class are scattered through the proceedings. many of the counties of the State, and are offered for sale at an appraisal, evidences of State indebt being received in payment for them. The total appraised value of these lands remaining nasold is \$28 172 41. The Internal Improvement lands comprise a grant of five hundred thousand acres by Congress. Of these lands there have been sold during the last Of these lands there have been sold during the sum of \$100 702, 73, principally in land-warrants. There still remains to be selected by the State on the grant above mentioned, 7 495 59-100 acres. Of the quantity selected there have been sold in all 206, 832, 90-100 acres, and there remain unsold 285, 671, 51-100 acres. There have also been sold during the last fiscal year, Primary school lands to the amount of \$33, 162, 60; benefit of the matrix of the Geolog ist for the past year will be unable to you nor is any person authorized to complete or furnish the final report on the lower pennsula, which is undersood to be nearly ready for the press. Many valuable ingravings have been procured for this work and much expense has already incurred. I respectfully recommend to the Legislature, that such measures a their discretion may dictate, be taken to secure to the publice, \$1 far as it can be done the full benefit of the matrix of the Geolog is for the past year will be under to you nor is any person authorized to complete or furnish the final report on the lower pennsula, which is undersood to be nearly ready for the past year will be under to you nor is any person authorized to complete or furnish the final report on the lower pennsula, which is undersood to be nearly ready for the press. Many valuable ingravings have been procured for this work and much expense that the final report of the Geolog is for the past year will be undersood to be nearly ready for the pennsula, which is undersood to be nearly ready for the past year will be under to you nor is any person authorized to complete or furnish the final report on the lower pennsula, which is undersood to be nearly ready for the past year will be under to you nor is any person authorized to complete or furnish the final report on the lower pennsula, which is undersood to be nearly ready for the past year will be under to you nor is any person authorized to complete to you nor is any person authorized to complete to furnish the final report of the past year wil Primary school lands to the amount of \$33, 162, 60; University lands to the amount of \$27,381, and State building lands amounting to\$10,722 60.

An act of the Legislature approved March 21st, 45 provides for the sale of the Salt Spring lands, when Congress shall authorize the State to make such a disposition of them. No such authority having as yet been given, nothing has been realized from the

Of Common Schools.

The subject of Common Schools is universally acknowledged to be one of the vital interest in every free government. The liberal reservation by the general government of section sixteen in each of the a.d I submit to your consideration, wheter the duties townships of the State, for that purpose, has enabled us to secure a fund that will do much in the support us to secure a fund that will do much in the support of our Common Schools, and for the diffusion of king the necessary provision to preserve the information of the support of the suppor knowledges among the youth of the State

The report of the Superintendent of Public In-struction will give the necessary information on the important subjects coming within his supervision.— The whole number of scholars that have attended the Common Schools during the past year is 75,779. Of these 69,253 are between the ages of four and eighteen years, 2,289 under four years, and 4,228 over eighteen years. There is also in the State, 20, 753 persons between the ages of four and eighteen years, who have not attended the Common Schools: the whole number of children between these ages being 90,009. The amount of school interest money distributed in the last year, for the support of the schools was \$22,113.

A provision having been made by Congress, May 20th 1826 by which the state was authorized when the school section in a township was fractional mere, ly, or entirely wanting, to select other lands to support the deficiency ; the state Geologist w * by act of March, 1, 1845, authorized and required to ascertain the quantity thus deficient, and to report the same to the Legislature at the present session. This duty has been performed under the direction of the state Geologist, and the result will be reported to you by the Topographer to whose charge, since the death of the Geolgist, the documents relating to the same were committed. These returns contains maps and complete descriptions of all the fractional sections of common school lands in the lower penisula and of lands which have been located to supply such defi-ciency. The quantity of land to which the State is entitled for such deficiency, at the lower peninsula is 29, 729 68-100 acres. This added to the quanti-Of the Penitentiary.

During the past year thirty-seven convicts have been received into the state penitentiary; thirty-five ty of entire sections in the several townships, and also of the fractional sections, gives for the whole a-

sand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-seven cents, making the whole sum of receipts eleven thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and a taste for reading and a thirst for knowledge, and seven cents. The excess of expenditure over income of diffusing intelligence, and enlarged views of morals and patriotism, could scarcely be devised. Their influence that will do much to elevate the people of Michigan.

Of the University.

Our state University, although it has been in ac tual operation less than five years, has already given promise of great usefulness, and assumed a rank as a literary institution of which Michigan may well be proud. There are now connected with the University seventy students. The ability of its professors, the extensive library and cabinets, and the lib eral principles upon which it is conducted, are con-stantly attracting students to its halls. The fact that no tuition fee is charged to any resident of the State opens its door to all, and makes knowledge liberally free.

The University fund at an early day of its exist ence became indebted to the state for a loan of \$1. 00,000, and the interest on this debt has been liquidated from the interest received annually on the fund. The acts of the Legislature approved February 28th, 1814, authorized the State Treasurer to receive certain property and State warrants belonging to the University fund and to credit the same on this loan and also authorized the sale of University lands for naid into the State Treasury and credited in like man- ton ints, wi hout the consent of the state. ner. The affects of these provisions have been en-Mililia, are believed to tirely to aid in relieving the fund from its embarrass ments. The amount received by the State under these provisions, and credited to the University fund \$56,776,14, leaving due to the State from that fund for principal \$43,225,86. The amount received on the State under these provisions, and credited to the University fund \$56,774,14, leaving due to the state from that fund for principal 43,335,86. The amount received on this funds during the past fiscal year for sterest on account of lands sold, and on loans was before mentioned, the interest allowed on warrants paid in, the available income for the past year is found to be 6,138dollars and 39 cents while in 1843 it was but little over one hundred dollars.

The embarrassment of the fund has occasioned a es of the University. Six of these branches have been ontinued in operation, three which are supported entirely by private tuition, to each of the others thas sum of 200 dollars has been allowed during the year. The number of students in these branches, and in the preparatory department of the University is 395,

it is understood, was nearly ready at the last session of the Legislature. The labors of that officer for avoided. the last two or three years have been devoted chiefly to the survey of that portion of our state which hor-ders upon the waters of lake Snperior known as the upper peninsula. The geological survey of this region was so ceunected with a lineal survey, made by
the Geological under a contract with the U. States rous and important interests of the State—the priyate or to repeal by legislative enactment is reserved by the amount received for land of all these descriptions sold gion was so counceted with a lineal survey, made by with a mount received for land of all these descriptions sold gion was so counceted with a lineal survey, made by during the year, was \$184, 802 07. Of the asset the Geologist under a contract with the U. States

The recent mulancholy dispensation of divine pro-dence in the sudden death, in the midst of his labora usefulness of the faithful and efficient officer who he'd his appointment since the first organization of this department, will it is feared, throw difficulties in the way of making available all the valuable information acquired in the various surveys and examination. No report of the labors of the Geolog ist for

benefit of the insterials in this deptriment.

The expenses of the geological department since its.

creanization, including the salaries of officers amount to
\$50, 779, 02. The expenditures on the State Salt

Springs, made under the direction of the department,
in concetion with surveys, amount to the additional sun.

he geological surveys have abundantly developed the resource of the State, and exhibited the fact, that in agricultural and minoral wealth, and in all the elements of true prospecty, Michigan possesses advantages excelled on by other State in the Union. The embarassed condition of the Treasury admonishes us hewever to avoid every expenditure not absolutely indispensib ject however must depend very much upon the cor in which the affairs of the department, upon investigammeral region of the upper peninsula may be desirable yet as the lineal surveys by the United States will an ques ionably be continued, it is possible that an arrangement can be made by which this examination can be had in connection with this service at an expense compara

tive'y trifling.

The Mineral regions within our territorial limits on the Upper Peninsula has within the past year as-sumed an increasee importance in the public estima-tion. Much time, labor and expense must necessarily be required fully to develop the resources of this region, but with the limited information already possessed it begins to be regarded as one of the richest countries of the world. The mines already opened by individual enterprise, have furnished the richest by individual enterprise, have furnished the richest ores of non, copper and silver. Their value and extent remain for future operations to ascertain. E-nough is already known, to give additional interest to this section of our State; to open new fields for industry and enterprise and to require the early attention of the Legislature to the important interests rapidly growing up in this wealthy, yet hitherto. un-inhabited portion of the commonwealth. From the best information to be be obtained,

there are remaining in the mining country during the present winter some 300 men. This number will undoub edly be much increased in the opening of spring, and there is reason to believe that a permanent and constantly increasing population will soon be established there, in the pursuit of mineral wealth. At present this whole region is within the jurisdiction of Chippewa county for the aumenstration of justice; yet in conseque . of its great listance from the county seat; a fact that there is not an officer of any grao pointed under the State authority residing in whole region on the south shore of Lake Superior that country is deprived ordinary benefits of govornament. I would therefore respectfully recommend the organization of one county in this territary, of it found to be required by the public interest. ators annually, as near as many ne. The dest interests of the public would seem to require, in the arrangement of the Senatorial Districts that such territorial divisions should be made, as will throw together in the several districts those counties whose
gether in the several districts those counties whose
for the last few years, to check the granting of such
sand nine to increase.

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pro Although the lands in the Upper Peninsula have by general Government of lands within the limits of Michigan, introduces a policy which may essentially elf et our rights, involve us in questions o conflicting jurisdiction, and establish a permanent tenantry within our borders.

The nower to grant such leases, depends it is understood, upon the provision of the act of congress appreaed March 3. 1807. This act applies to the lead mines only, and is confined to those within the Indiana Territory. It is difficult to conceive how the power to lease the copper iron and silver mines in the state, can be sustained by the provisions of this act.

The action of Congress under the reccomme ation of the President, at its present session, will be looked for with great interest. A fair construction of the rights of the state, under the act of June 15, 1836 admitting the soverignty of Mich over the the territory in question, and reserving the right to sell the vacant and unsold lands within her luni s.bu: providing, (with this exception,)than the subject of public land should be regulated by future action between Congress, on the part of the United states and the sale said of Michigan, in my opioion precludes the power of congress to establish a system intended to retain the title in the lands Internal Improvement warrants which were to be in perpetuity, free from taxation, but occupied by

But, without d scussing the power of Congress in the premises, the injurice to state, of such leg. t-lation, and its in xpediency so faras the interests of both parties are concerned, would seem to be a

sufficient sufe guard against it.

The recent experience of a neighboring state. in which large tracts of land are held under leashold tenures admonishes us of the evils which such a system might entail upon us. If combinations 9,724, dollars and seventy four cents. Deducting to resist the laws of that state were able for a time from this sum, the interest due the State on the loan to set the laws at defiance, and crimes of the deepest dye were committed for the accomplishment of such opposition, among a tenantry engaged in the quet pursuits of agriculture should not we have much more to apprehend from a tenantry withdrawal of pecuniary aid from most of the branch- scattered over the mining districts pursuing a more is zard us business fired with the spirit o adventure, and engaged in the strite for wealth The very genius of our government seeks to make every man a freeman and a freeholder .-The fact hat the United States would be the lessor of such a terantry makes the matter still more It is to be hoped that returning prosperity may again enable the regents to afford them such aid as neces-objectionable. The title of the lessee would be sity and good policy shall demand. The geological survey of the lower peninsula hav- terrant won d be subject to taxation in part, and i ing been completed some time since, the final report of the state Geologist upon this portion of the work, of diffi ulty and embarrasament which should be

The proposition to sell the lands to individue reserving the mines upon them, or a specifie